Supplement to the Bombay Courier Extraordinary.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1ıt 1814.

THE COURIER
(that ill)
BOMBAY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st 1814.

Having been favored with the perusal of the Frankfort Journals, received by the Bombay, from the 6th August to the 4th of September inclusive, we have made a few hasty translations from some of the latest date, which we have now the satisfaction to offer to our Readers, as a supplement to the Courier Extraordinary of last Saturday. We shall endeavour to prepare a more full and perfect summary of the Contents of these Journals for our next regular Paper.

A Copy of the principal Heads of the India Bill having been also forwarded by the Secretary to this Presidency and having been obligingly furnished to us, we have subjoined it to these Extracts.

We do not collect much additional News by the arrival of this vessel from Bussorah.

It appears, however, that arrangements were making in England for the introduction of Mr. Canning into the Cabinet and some of the Papers mentioned that It was proposed to give him the Admiralty.

A new creation of Peers was on foot which was not to exceed Eight, and mongst the Eight Generals Graham and Hill were to be included.

Omnium rose one per cent on the arrival of the Intelligence that the Armistice had been prolonged.

The Duke of Manchester had been reappointed Governor of Jamaica, and had arrived [illegible] the 4th of June with Lieut. Gen. [illegible] who is appointed the Command [illegible] of the Forces at Jamaica. Admiral Brown had also succeeded Admiral Sterling on that station.

General Graham had been severely wounded in the thigh in one of the latest engagements in Spain—the whole of the army had received this news with the greatest grief.

The latest advices from America mentioned that Admiral Warren had entered the Chesapeake and that the most rigorous blockade was enforced.

The *President Frigate* has captured a Vessel named the Cruizer, which we believe [illegible] burg.

Lord Aberdeen had been appointed our Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, he left Yarmouth on the 7th of August in the Cydnus. Mr. Morrier accompanies him as his Secretary, and Mr. Frederick Lambe as Secretary to the Legation.

It is said that a Court of Enquiry is to be held in Spain on General Murray.

General Maitland and his Secretary Mr. Meira left London on the 8th of August to go first to Sicily and then to Malta, where he is appointed to the Command of the Forces.

Lord Walpole is appointed Secretary of Legation to Lord Cathcart at the Court of St. Petersburgh.

The Bishop of London died on the 28th of July.

FRANKFORT,—20th Aug.

The latest intelligence we have received from the army is as follows.

The Russians and Prussians expected to surprise the French army, by attacking them on the 16th, one day before that fixed on for the renewal of hostilities. They were every where repulsed. On the 18th Brigadier General Zucchi with three Italian Regiments covered himself with glory at the conflict at Lahn. The Italian troops charged the Russians with the greatest intrepidity. On the 19th the Allies passed the Bober at Zobten and attacked the advanced posts of General Lauriston at Siebnicken, the French had only three companies who retired to Goldberg: But General Lauriston attacked the enemy, a very sharp conflict took place, in which three French brigades defeated the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The same day the division of Albert, of the Corps of the Prince of Moskwa was attacked by General Sacken who was defeated. On the 21st the Emperor arrived at the line of operations and ordered an attack on the enemy. The Prince of Moskwa attacked General Sacken at Wahlstadt before Bunzlau and put him to flight. General Sebastiani made a fine charge of cavalry. Lauriston passed the Bober. The division of Maisondrive [illegible] Enemy from their positions and pursued them beyond Goldberg. Their troops fled in all directions they have lost in these different [illegible] 15 to 18,000 men killed, wounded or prisoners.

DRESDEN, 26th August.

After the victories gained by his Majesty over the Russian and Prussian army in Silesia, General Lauriston has again obtained signal advantages. He beat the remains of this army at Jauer: the enemy left 7000 men on the field of battle, they had great advantages from the fine positions they occupied: which only renders the intrepidity of the French Soldiers more remarkable. The Emperor arrived here this morning at 10 o'clock. The Emperors of Russia and Austria were at the head of their Armies, they have been attacked and defeated at all points.

LEIPSIG, 24th August.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The General Commanding in Chief hastens to make known the news he has received of his Majesty the Emperor having beaten the Russian and Prussians beyond Lauban and that his Excellency the Marshal Duke of Reggio has gained such advantages as lead us to suppose he must have entered Berlin on the 23d.

25th of August.

The news just received is that the French troops really entered Berlin on the evening of the 23d.

FRANKFORT.—30th August.

Letter from the minister of foreign affairs to the Chancellor of the Empire.

DRESDEN 27th, 6 IN THE EVENING.

MY LORD,

I had the honor to inform Y. S. H. yesterday that the Russian, Prussian, & Austrian armies had massed to attack Dresden under the personal direction of their Sovereigns and that they had been repulsed at all points.

The Emperor is just now so occupied that you will readily comprehend it is at this moment impossible to give a detailed recital of the events which have taken place.

Hostilities commenced on the 17th. H. M. entered Bohemia on the 19th occupying the principal defiles, at Rembourg and at Gabel and posted his troops to within 12 leagues of Prague. On the 21st he was in Silesia beating the Russian and Prussian armies commanded by General Sacken, Lanzeron, Blucher and York and forcing the fine positions on the Bober.—Whilst the enemy believed H. M. in Silesia he left there a powerful army under the Duke of Tarentum and travelling with his guard at the rate of 10 leagues a day, arrived at Dresden with was menaced with a sudden attack—H. M. entered the town yesterday at 9 o'clock and immediately made his arrangements.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian armies commanded by Generals Wittgenstein, Kleist and Schwarzenberg and amounting to 150,000 men marched against the town.—All the attacks of the Enemy were defeated by the young and old guard who covered themselves with Glory—The Enemy left 4000 dead under our ramparts, 2000 men were taken prisoners, a pair of colours and several piece of cannon were taken.—This morning at 4 o'clock, the Emperor was on the ground; the marshals Dukes of Ragusa and of Belluno passed the bridges with their corps.—At 8 our attack began with a Smart cannonade. The left wing of the Enemy was commanded by the Austrian Generals Ignace Giulai and Kleuau, and separated from the rest of the army by the village of Plauen. The Emperor ordered it to be attacked by the Marshal Duke of Belluno and by the Cavalry of Latour Maubourg under the command of the King of Naples we count amongst the trophies of this day 15,000 men amongst whom are Field Marshal Lieut. Metzka, two Generals of Brigade, many superior Officers 20 pieces of cannon and 10 pairs of colours.

During this time, General Vandamme who had debouched by Konigstein took possession of the (Plateau) of Pirna and proceeded on horseback on the road to Peterswalde and rendered himself master of the defiles of Bohemia, beating 15,000 men who opposed him and making a great number of prisoners.

At this moment the roads to Peterswalde and Freyburg are intercepted. the Russians and Prussians advanced by that of Peterswalde, the Austrians by that of Freyberg.

The Duke of Reggio must be at Berlin ever since the 23d inst. the Duke of Tarentum is driving the remnant of the Silesian army to Breslaw.

(Signed) THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

P. S. Our loss is not considerable—We lost no person of distinction in the battles of either yesterday or to day.

PARIS.—25th August.

By order of his Excellency the minister of Marine. The Imperial flag of the Scheldt Squadron which is only unfurled in presence of the Sovereign, when he visits his fleets, has been sent to Cherbourg.

26th. The Empress slept the night of the 23d at Evreux, the 24th at Caen, and is to arrive at Cherbourg to day.

DRESDEN, 29th August.

The Enemy's Army is endeavouring to get in with speed to the confines of Bohemia.

General Vandamme, who is marching towards Petrrewalde has beaten this morning the Russian troops commanded by the Prince of Wurtemberg, and has taken 6 pieces of cannon.

General Chastel has advanced from Freybourg towards the enemy's rear.—He has taken 300 artillery Waggons amongst which are several pieces of cannon.

The Ex General Moreau was present at the late battle with the Emperor Alexander.—It is said that it was by his advice that the enemy engaged in those operations which have been attended with such ill success.—It is certain also that one of the first shots struck him and carried off his legs and that he died of his wounds an hour afterwards.

HAMBURGH 27th August.

The most perfect harmony subsists between the French and Danish troops. The Danes merited the esteem of their Allies in several engagements in which they have taken part.

General Count Loison entered Wesimar on the 25th He proceeded Yesterday towards Bostock. The Swedes retire rapidly.

The following information has been published here.

The Director of the Revenue informs the Merchants of the hanseatic departments that the *Director General* of the Revenues gives him to understand in his letter of the 21st of this month that H. M. the Emperor has permitted the introduction of a certain quantity of Colonial productions into Hamburgh and Bremen. viz. into Hamburgh: 5000 quintals of American cotton: 5000 of Sugar raw or clayed: 5000 of coffee: 1200 of pepper and 2000 of tea.

Into Bremen: 2000 quintals of cotton wool from America, 2000 of Sugar raw or clayed; 1000 of coffee; 600 of pepper; 1000 of tea.

These Merchandises may enter France through the Custom houses of Cologne and of Mayence.

LONDON,—14th August.

Letters from Washinton received this morning announce that official intelligence had been received that the English had landed from 3 to 5000, men at Sandy point about 45 miles from Richmond. It was believed that they were destined to attack the capital of Virginia, where it was feared the force was insufficient to resist them. There was an alarm also least the English should attempt to encourage the negroes to revolt? in which case all the lower part of Virginia would be laid waste. The English are at this moment in the middle of the slave plantations, where there are generally 4 or 5 blacks to one white, so that if the revolt should take place the whites would have no other resource than in flight.

HEADS OF THE INDIA BILL.

Former Territorial acquisitions in India, with late acquisitions on the Continent of Asia or in any island north of the Equator to continue in the Government of the East India Company, for a further term.

Exclusive Trade with China and trade in Tea, and provisions of former Acts, not repealed by or repugnant to this act, continued during further term.

On the expiration of three years notice by Parliament, any time after the 10th April, and payment of what is due from the public to the Company, the term and the exclusive Trade to cease and be determined.

Any of his Majesty's subjects after the 10th April 1814 may trade to and from the United Kingdom from and to the ports and places within the Company's present limits, except China, in Ships navigated according to Law.

Navigation act not to prevent the importation of Goods the produce of any places within the Charter, except Tea, from any other places within the Charter except China.

None but the Company or by their License to trade in Tea nor export Military Stores to certain places.

Ships in private trade to clear out from some port in the United Kingdom, and all Goods imported in private trade to be brought to some of the ports in the United Kingdom which shall have been declared fit by Order in Council.

Ships in private trade not to go within certain limits without a license from the Directors nor to any places except principal settlements without a special license.

Directors to give licenses of course for the principal Settlements.

Special licenses for the Continent of Asia, between the Indies and Malacca, or Islands North of the Equator or Bencoolen to be at the discretion of the Directors subject to the controul of the Board of Commissioners who are to record their reasons

Licenses for other places more North than 11 deg. S. Lat. and between 64 and 160 deg. East Long. to be granted by the Board of Control, who are to frame rules for the same and in cases not falling within the rules, the special circumstances to be recorded and communication to the Directors: no ship under 350 tons to clear out for or to be admitted to entry at any places within the limits of the Company's Charter

No Ship in private trade to clear out or enter without a manifest.—No ship in private trade to clear out or enter, without giving an attested list of Persons and Arms and accounting for them

Articles of Silk, hair, and Cotton wool not to be entered or taken out of Warehouses except for exportation unless brought to the Port of London, and secured in the Company Warehouses, which Articles shall be publickly sold to ascertain the duties.

Provisions may hereafter be made for authorising Private Trade, directly or circuitously as well between places without the Company limits and places within the same, as between the United Kingdom and the Company's limits, except China.

Goods exported or imported by the Company to be subject to the same duties as those exported or imported in private Trade.

No duties imposed in India are to be valid till sanctioned by the Directors and approved by the Board of Control Duty to Company on Private Trade granted by 33 Geo. 3 C. 52 repealed.

But not to extend to Goods imported into the port of London and deposited in the Company's Warehouses nor to Imports from China, and not to affect any agreements of the Company with their Captains and Officers.

Authority to the Company to use India built ships till 1st August 1814,—Unless provisions be made in next sellion.

His Majesty in Council may authorize Private Traders to use India built ships for like term.

Ships so Authorized not liable to forfeiture.

When the Court of Directors refuse permission to any persons to proceed to the East Indies, applications to be transmitted to the Board, who may direct Certificates to be granted by the Directors, authorising such persons to proceed to any of the principal settlements. Directors may make representations thereon to the Board. All persons proceeding to the East Indies to be subject to the Regulations of the local Governments.

Unlicensed persons trading to or going within the limits of the Company's Charter, otherwise than as allowed by this act, shall be deemed to have unlawfully traded and be subject to all the penalties imposed on illicit traders.

Directors to order distinct accounts to be kept of their territorial, political and commercial affairs and to submit a plan for such an arrangement of their accounts to the Board, for their approbation.

This principle to be attended to in accounts to be laid before Parliament.

Duties in India on Goods of the Company to be debited to Commerce and together with duties on Private Trade Goods to be considered as territorial revenue and to be Subject to the controul of the Board.

Board to have controul over the appropriation of any part of the territorial revenues (except sums issued in India to make good home payments on account of territorial charges) or of Loans in India to commercial purposes.

Vacancies in India, with exceptions, not to be supplied by the Directors without the approbation of the Board.

Provisions of 33 Geo. 3 C. 52 respecting the periods of service necessary for qualification of Civil officers modified viz. Places of more than £1500 per Annum may be given after four years service in India: Places of more than £3000 per Annum after seven years, and places of more than £4000 per Annum (including the Council) after ten years.

Restoration of Servants, Civil and Military, suspended or removed by the Governments abroad not to be valid without Consent of the Board.

Restored Civil Servants to take precedence according to their seniority at the time of their departure from India.

Servants of the Company may waive their rights to precedence, in order to be appointed to Boards, Courts, or other Official establishments.

The Governments in India empowered to make laws regulations and Articles of War, for the Native Troops, and to hold Courts Martial.

Former Laws, Articles of War, and established usages respecting Native Troops confirmed

Governor General and Governors in Council at Fort William, Madras, Bombay and Prince of Wales's Island, may impose duties on Customs and other taxes, on places and persons within the Jurisdiction of the Courts established by the Kings Charter at those places, in the same manner as in places without such jurisdiction. No such duty or Tax in Calcutta, Madras Bombay, or Prince of Wales Island to be valid till sanctioned by the Directors with the approbation of the Board.

Governor General and Governor in Council may make Laws and Regulations respecting such duties and taxes and impose fines and forfeitures for non payment thereof.

Forgery punishable with Transportation.

Counterfeiting Current Coin punishable with Transportation.

Uttering Counterfeit Coins punishable, first Offence with 6 months imprisonment second with 2 years, third with transportation for life.

Counterfeiting Licenses or Certificates or attested Copies thereof, punishable with fine and imprisonment.

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